

Longacre's Ledger

The Journal of the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collector's Society

Vol 18.1, Issue #72

www.Fly-inClub.org

January 2008

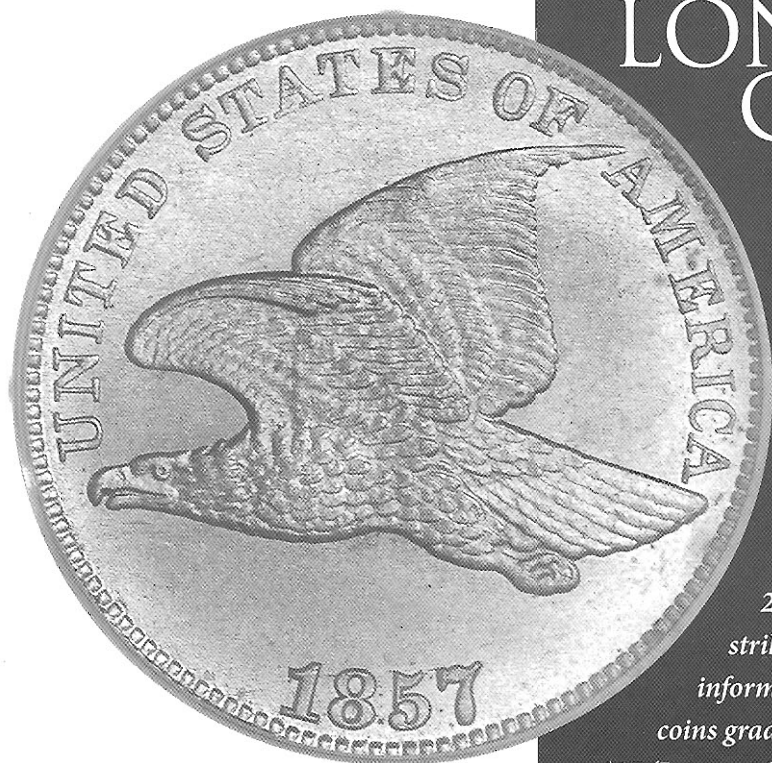


Off Center Indian Cents

(see page 4 for details)

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Our mission is to gather and disseminate information related to James Barton Longacre, with emphasis on his work as Chief Engraver of the Mint from 1844 to 1869, with a primary focus on his Flying Eagle and Indian Cent coinage.

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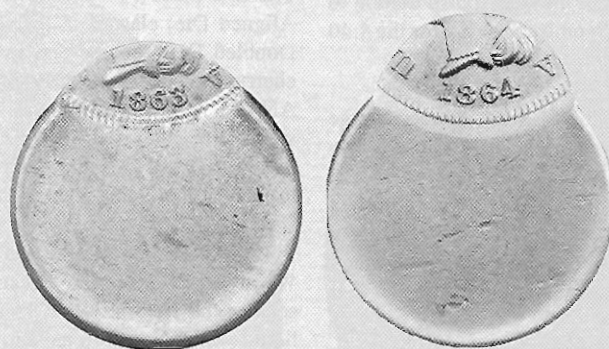
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Off Center Indian Cents
(see page 4 for details)

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President's Letter

by Chris Pilliod

This is my 30th President's letter and here's another interesting voyage for the members. Coming back from the FUN Show in Orlando, Florida in January I had an unexpected diversion. When I arrived at MCO (Orlando Airport) I was surprised to be told I "was not on the flight manifest".

"You're kidding, right?" I replied.

It was a new agent and she was confused as the incoming flight from Atlanta was delayed because of storms, so it canceled the flight to Philadelphia. She said, "You'll have to make your own accommodations here in Orlando."

"What about Baltimore?" I inquired.

So I was routed through Baltimore's BWI Airport on a late flight. Three hours later in the middle of a dreary night I took a bus from BWI airport to the Amtrak station to catch the 9:45 p.m. to Philly. I ran to the window right at 9:45 thinking for sure the train would be at least a few minutes late but the clerk pointed out the window to a train pulling out of the station. It was like an old Humphrey Bogart movie, with me staring at a train chugging out of the station.

So on a dreadful night I found myself with a handful of others waiting to board the 11:00 p.m. train to downtown Philly's Union Station on 30th Street. I didn't arrive until about midnight and with my golf clubs and briefcase full of coins in tote I stared up at the cavernous station. "Damn, this is big..." I remember muttering.

A few college kids heading back to school deboarded along with me but at that time of night there was hardly anyone else around... I noticed a few bums sleeping on the station's pews. It was after midnight by then and I was just plain beat after a huge day.

A policeman told me at this time of night the only transportation to the airport and my car was taxi, unless "you wanna wait for the 4:40 a.m. Metro sub."

"I'll take a cab," I replied but as I turned to head out I noticed a large bronze statue, had to be 30 ft. tall in the station. It was eye-catching, and rather than just walk by like probably thousands have, I stopped to read it. It was dedicated to all the Pennsylvania Railroad workers who laid down their shovels and took up arms and gave their lives during WWII. It was a majestic piece of art, a large angel holding up a fallen soldier. All the names of the soldiers were etched in marble.

I looked outside and a cold mist was falling, and it really took me back in time. I stopped to think of how different this same station must have looked like during the war-it had to be just jam-packed every minute of every night and day with young men who instead of golf clubs and briefcases had packs of clothes and utensils in tote as they headed off to the war in the Pacific, and on to Europe and D-Day, to North Africa and all the other theatres. The ones that survived the war and came back home through this same station have mostly all passed by now.

It was almost uncanny how real the sense felt, and it just goes to show you that at times when you least expect it or want it, a moment in time can be captured. By the time I dragged myself into our home

it was 2:30 a.m. Long after I forget which coins I picked up at FUN 2008 and long after all the headaches and lamenting he long journey home created I believe the 10 minutes I spent in the middle of the night in Philly's Union Station with be the most memorable part of the entire trip.

FUN 2008 was brisk and Heritage Auctions I believe set a record for auction sales... or at least they seemed extraordinarily giddy. A friend of mine had consigned his Bust Half material to them and realized a return of well over 30% on his original investment, with many of the pieces bought just in the last five years. He was purchasing quality pieces with premium eye-appeal in elusive grades and paying retail for each at the time. So keep in mind what an old-timer once told me... "if you think you paid too much for a premium coin, just wait 5 years and you'll be happy".

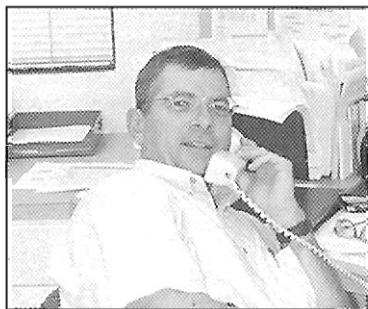
Personally this was a show for me to buy as I lived an austere coin existence since the fall. I was up against the background of prices realized for choice pieces just not seeming to plateau. The few key date Indians I could find on the floor in MS64RB or MS65RB had price stickers on them that were, well shocking. Most of the coins were optimistic in grade, and the very few I did buy were from dealers I did not recognize from previous FUN Shows.

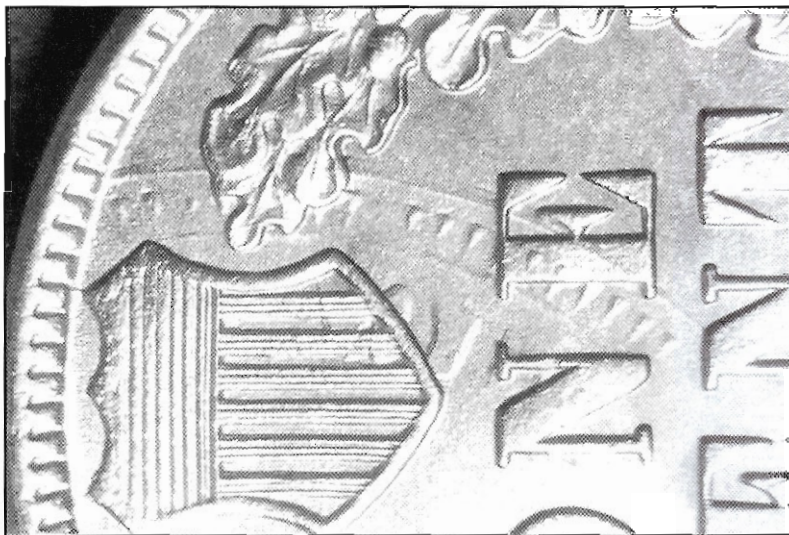
I scoured the landscape Thursday and did manage to add a couple choice pieces to my collection. The first came from JJ Teaparty and Liz Arlen. I went to an ANA Summer Seminar with Liz back in the 1980's. Her and Gal Watson are always friendly to talk to, even when they are busy at a major show.

The first piece I picked up is undoubtedly the nicest MAD (Mis-Aligned Die) clashes in the series, the famous 1880 Snow-1 with Doubled Die Obverse and reverse misaligned clash. It was not a cherrypick but was fairly priced and I felt undergraded in an ANACS MS62 holder. It was likely downgraded because of a black spot right smack in the middle of the Indian's neck. Whenever I see a spot or debris on a coin, I have learned to examine it extra closely to see whether unobtrusive "curating" will remove it.

This spot was large and it was a tossup as to how it would turn out. When I got it home and cracked it out I allowed a drop of MS70 to soak in the area for about 15 minutes and then softly removed the liquid with a Q-tip. You have to be careful how long you let the MS-70 sit because it can actually strip the original luster off a coin, with copper-nickel pieces actually being more sensitive to this. I had to repeat this process about three times but was 80% successful in removing the spot, leaving behind a wonderful MS64 choice piece.

This variety has extreme eye appeal because of its unusual nature, a long row of denticles clearly showing on the reverse die as well as a couple of letters from "UNI" of "UNITED". While the reverse die is tightly secured around a hardened steel collar which is responsible for centering the planchet and striking up the edge of the coin, the obverse die in 1880 was in the hammer position and it relied solely on the workman securing it with set screws. The clashing occurred as a result of the obverse die becoming completely loose during nor-





1880 Indian cent with misaligned clashed die reverse was a good score in MS64 at \$700.

mal operation and striking the reverse die at an acute angle, leaving behind an extremely misaligned die clash. In fact it is one of the nicest in all of United States coinage—any series and any date.

The 1880 MAD is rare in any grade, especially an uncirculated example. So I was thrilled to obtain an MS64 for \$700. They also had a couple nice 1869/9 Indian cents, which while they are not for my collection are always good sellers that generate cash flow for something of greater interest.

I was getting skunked on Friday at the show until I headed out of the bourse for a break. As I rode up the escalators I bumped into John Fiegenbaum, President of David Lawrence Rare Coins. I hadn't seen John in a while and we exchanged some pleasantries. Then I remembered he had a really choice 1863 Indian Cent Off Center piece on his auction website that was a real stunner but had failed to meet the reserve. The remarkable feature of this particular piece was how extremely far off center it was while still having a date. In fact without question it was the furthest off center Type coin with a full

date that I had ever encountered in my life. As you can see in the photo about the only thing showing on the obverse is the date. The double bonus with this coin is that it was housed in an NGC MS64 holder. We negotiated a price which was below the reserve but what I felt was fair retail value.

After I photographed it, I took it to my Safe Deposit Box and stored it in my meticulous filing system (okay well, not exactly the Dewey Decimal System). But I did have a section labeled "Off Center Indian Cents with Date > 50% OC". After twenty years of serious searching guess how many coins I had accumulated meeting all of these requirements? Including the 1863, a total of just four! Fortunately they are all mint state. Over the years I have seen maybe another half dozen but they were too low of a grade or condition to appeal to me as I collect only XF40 and higher as a general rule.

What was particularly interesting was a bit of metallurgy I performed as I went to file it. Years before I had purchased a gorgeous 1864BR Indian Cent off center in MS64 from a good friend, Henry



Indian cent this far off center with a date are few and far between. This piece was purchased from David Lawrence Rare Coins and is housed in a NGC MS64 holder.



Even though the same amount of blank planchet remains, note how the 1864 bronze off center shows more design than the harder copper nickel alloy used in 1863.

Hilgard. What struck me was how remarkably similar it was to the 1863 I picked up at the FUN Show. It got my gears turning when I overlayed them upon each other. The off center portion of each coin was virtually identical. That is, if you were to report the % Area Struck Off Center for each they would each record appx 85%. However if you to report %Struck By Die, they are considerably different. For the 1863 it is a bit more than 15%, while the 1864BR it would be closer to 25%. Why?

I attribute it to mainly one factor. That being the stiffness of the metal being struck. The much harder copper-nickel planchet did not spread under the force of striking like the bronze composition. The softer bronze blank spread considerably between the dies and spread into the cavities much further out. While both coins just show the last "A" of "AMERICA" look how many letters the 1864 BR shows as well as how much of Miss Liberty's neck as well. The other factor, but less of one I believe, is the thickness of the coin blank, with the thicker CN blank adding resistance to flow as well. In the case of the 1863 Indian cent this "tab" is not real large.

But wait. 85% off center plus 25% off center— that doesn't add up to 100%... So is that possible??? Sure enough, that is not only possible but logical. Imagine smashing a pancake of "playdoh" 85% off center. Unquestionably you will have 85% unstruck and a percentage greater than 15% struck just because of flow.

On Friday at 1 p.m. we had our annual Fly-In club FUN meeting. We enjoyed a surprisingly nice turnout. We had 18 attendees, including:

Mike Topp, an old friend of mine from New Bremen, Ohio. Mike loves Seated coinage but also has an affection for Indian cents and glass.

Ken Hill, a good friend from Seattle who loves a wide variety of US coinage including varieties and errors and collecting days go back to the late 50's.

Tim Larson, an avid club member who had his collection of Flying Eagle and Indian Cent copper-nickel patterns on display at Rick Snow's table and what a marvelous collection it is.

Rick Snow, of Eagle Eye who is the country's leading dealer in high-grade Indian cents.

Neil Ulrich, Rick's childhood friend from New Jersey who actually got Rick started in collecting as a child.

Marv Erickson, and his wife Sharon of Ceouer d' Alene, Idaho. Marv is an avid collector of misplaced digits in the Indian Head series and loves varieties of all kinds. It was good to see Marv at the FUN Show again after a five year hiatus— even though he seemed to be moving a bit more gingerly down the bourse aisles.

Doug Ball, a good friend of mine from Point Place, New Jersey, who enjoys rare and esoteric US coinage and is trying to learn about Indian cents.

Chuck deOlden, another good friend from Mexico, who is entering the arena of high end Indian cents and seems to have a knack for which issues are undervalued.

Rick Benjamin and Bill Purchowski were guests from Florida. John Roberts from ANACS grading service joined us to augment the already lofty IQ in the room. Tony Accovito another Floridian of West Palm Beach, FL.

Glen Marhefka, of Cleveland also was present. Glen owns one of the best eyes for quality for any US coin series. Great for an opinion.

Tom McDonough from Massachusetts and Carter Hunt from local Orlando also were at the meeting.

In addition we were able to generate two new members there. One of whom was James Bonn Sr, a retired chemist, who is a man after my own heart as he has a lively passion for the diemaking process, and even keener is his desire to learn about planchet preparation for proof coins and proof striking and proof-like striking.

We enjoyed a discussion on Indian Cent Exonumatic pieces led by myself. Included were Encased Indian cents in aluminum and bakelite, Love tokens on Indians, Civil War Tokens, and a variety of other neat pieces.



This 1863 Civil War token with clipped planchet was had for the same price as a common token.



This 1871 Indian cent with a clipped planchet was a great deal at less than Grey Sheet bid.

After the meeting adjourned I did finish up some lot viewing at Heritage. As testimony to the strength of the market I placed 33 bids on different lots. I won a total three pieces, was underbidder on 7 others and wasn't close on the rest!

The rest of the show I picked up a few interesting pieces of lesser note for my collection as well as some resale items to help with cash flow. Falling into the former category was a Civil War token with a huge straight clip. CWT's are notorious for clips, but rarely this large and much less common on straight clips. So when the dealer had it marked \$18 (basically standard retail price

for commons) I was sure it was just a garage job. But after inspection, I became convinced that indeed it was a genuine straight clip and gobbled it up immediately.

The last two pieces of note came literally minutes (perhaps seconds) before having to rush off to the airport in the rental car. I sat at my friend Don Bonser's table looking at his common error pieces when I noticed an 1871 Indian cent with a minor clip. It was obviously genuine but small in nature. Nonetheless I said to myself, Dang, do you know how rare ANY error is for 1871 Indian cents???" Maybe the toughest right behind 1877. It was a nice VG, perhaps even

F12, and with a price of \$38 which is half of Good Bid on Grey Sheet I can only imagine he must have felt it was damage.

True to form, just when I said "Now I really gotta go," but nooooo... I had to look at a cheap 1836 VF Bust Half a bit banged up but still cheap at \$40. Must have been my lucky day, as the edge lettering was clearly doubled on it.

So it was off to the airport and my long journey home... ♥

Thrill of the Hunt

by Quent Hansen

As most of you would agree, much of the fun in collecting Flying Eagle and Indian Cents is the “thrill of the hunt”.

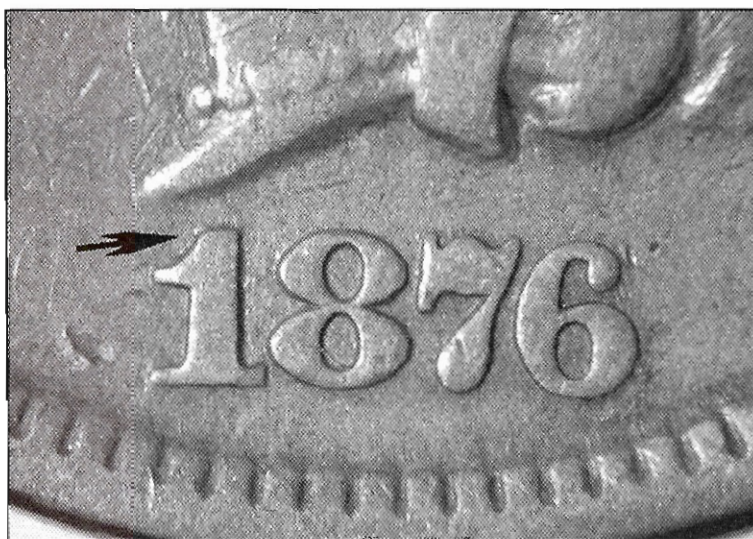
Our Nebraska Numismatic Association (NNA) Show was hosted by Lincoln Coin Club last April 14-15. The state show is always a fun event with educational displays, a banquet, and much more.

I cherrypicked three Indian Cent varieties which makes it a good show. First, I found an 1864BR S1 which was raw and did not have the characteristic die crack from the rim at 4:00 through the C in AMERICA to the area between the last feather and

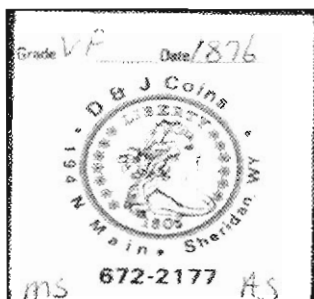
hair curl. Thus it is an early die state. It is now in an ANACS MS64 Brn holder, but has a nice amount of red for a brown coin.

My second cherrypick was an 1898 S12, MPD-003, a really neat naked eye heavy MPD. It was in an NGC MS63 Brn holder. This example had a nice amount of red for a brown coin as well.

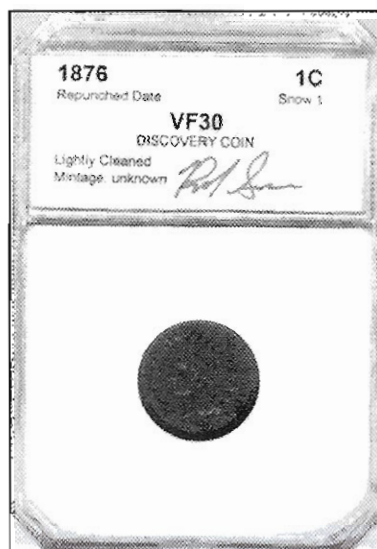
My third cherrypick, the most exciting find, prompted me to write this article. A dealer from Sheridan, Wyoming had come to our show. All of his inventory was “fresh” to me. I really like “fresh” merchandise.



The first listed variety for this date comes from Quent Hansen. Now listed by Rick Snow as S1, it bears a repunched top of 1. Images courtesy of Rick Snow.



The original flip for the 1876 S1.



The discovery coin now resides in this PCI Signature Series Holder.

Anyway, I purchased an 1876 Indian Cent graded VF which had a repunched 1 to the north! The, repunching is visible over the entire top serif of the 1. I was so excited as no varieties had been found for 1876! I then called **Rick Snow** about it and sent it to him the same day for verification.

Rick examined the coin as soon as he received it. It was indeed a new variety! The first repunched date for 1876. Now I was really excited!

Since I'm unable to image my coins, Rick placed images for everyone to see on the FlyIn Club Forum. You can still look at these images.

To make the find more exciting, I found it in the nick of time to make Volume 3 of The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Attribution Guide. It is listed as 1876 S1 1/1 (n).

I then sent the coin to **J. T. Stanton** for the PCI signature series. Rick is their authenticator and grader for Snow varieties in the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent series. I thought what better idea then to have the coin in a holder with Rick Snow's signature!

The coin is now in a PCI signature series holder in which Rick graded the coin VF30 lightly cleaned. It is labeled repunched date, S1, Discovery Coin. The cleaning is very light, mostly on the high points of the reverse "one cent" and wreath.

Anyway, what a great hobby we have!

Happy Hunting! ♥

Visit the Fly-In Club online

www.Fly-InClub.org

Off-Center 1866 Indian Head Cent Proves Counterfeit

by Jeff Ylitalo

During the dog days of summer 2007 I encountered what I thought was a wonderful opportunity to acquire an off-center, 1866 Indian Head cent. From the beginning of the eBay auction to my eventual win, I found it to be a great cocktail of anticipation. Until the coin arrived I was pleased with my prowess to pull off such a huge win. This euphoria was to last only a few hours once the coin was in hand.

The day the coin arrived created that familiar rush of adrenaline when the door bell rang. I got down to business right away with a close examination. It took just a few minutes before mounting indicators of a counterfeit rung the alarms. I felt a quiet wisp of rage beginning to smolder as I became suspect of the coin and its appearance. Managing to quickly calm myself, and putting a temporary lid on my emotions, I began a photo shoot. Once I was satis-

fied I could clearly explain my position along with several decent pictures, I moved forward like a pawn on a chessboard's battlefield to find out what other error coin enthusiasts thought. Any help I could conjure to either disarm or confirm my suspicions created an overwhelming sense of foreboding.

Through an on-line discussion board, ECIE (**Error Coin Information Exchange**), founded and moderated by error research guru **Mike Diamond**, came an immediate response from able and experienced eyes. To my dread, **Fred Weinberg**, was the first to ring in. In the time it would take to hoist the blade of a guillotine to its highest apex and ruthlessly determine the rate of fall to its intended target, Fred was able to give me a gentle dose of confirmation. Spoken in the quietest sense of a highly esteemed Priest passing word of wisdom to an inexperienced



This off center 1866 Indian cent purchased on eBay felt like a good score — at first.



Raised bumps on a coin are rarely a good sign and other details clearly expose this coin as a counterfeit. Fred Weinberg recalls similar counterfeits originating on the east coast around the 1970s.

Monk, Fred confirmed that the coin was no good. The sails of my mast, as one would expect, quickly deflated to a state of dead calm.

The primary suspects are the raised bumps, or pitting, which I at first chose to overlook. The slightly whizzed and glassy condition of the field, and unstruck area began to nag at me. Further examination would reveal the denticles were not quite right. Perfectly capable of arguing with myself, these mounting indicators pointing to counterfeit were enough to have me seek others' opinions first, and, in the worst case, attempt to get my money back. Fred's correspondence added, "The shield on the reverse, and feathers on obverse were "weakly struck", another sign of counterfeit dies. Fred also reinforced other suspicious features, "pit marks and the surfaces being too proof-like". Fred remembers, "counterfeits like this one came out in the East Coast, New York City area back in the late 1970's or thereabouts".

In summary, the auction was glossy, full of glitz, and the pictures were blurred ever so slightly, (gee, imagine that), which did not allow me to detect and identify the counterfeit characteristics of this fake at that time. My next tip-off should have been the

lengthy dissertation by the seller in the auction description. Unfortunately, I was further assured by the return policy, blaring in neon green, that the coin could be returned within "three days - full money back". I was soon to find that the seller was deceptive in every manner. When officially held accountable to policies, the seller was masterful with excuses and refused to communicate directly with me. This irksome behavior, while I would choose not to belabor here in detail, eventually led to a ruling in my favor and the money forcefully returned to me four months later. ♥

The Truth About Cleaning Coins, Part 2

by Tom Becker

Introduction – In the early 1990's, veteran coin dealer Tom Becker of New Hampshire wrote a series of numismatic essays which became known as the "Truth About" series. I found them to be informative and insightful, while at the same time quite entertaining. Over the next several issues of the "Ledger", we will present a few of these that are appropriate for the scope of our journal. Vernon Sebby, Fly-In #474.

JUST ASKING FOR TROUBLE!

At the risk of helping to create more coin doctors, I would suggest that you can learn a great deal about coin cleaning, and toning, if you do some yourself. If you do any of what I am about to describe please keep in mind that you are totally on your own. My advice is to stop reading and skip to the next topic. If you insist on reading this then please check with your spouse and get permission to continue. We don't want some innocent bystander taking a bite out of a baked potato that you are cooking a half-dime in! Seriously, if you are a young reader, please get your parents permission before fooling around with this stuff. If you're not a young reader, and would like to live to be an even older reader, then please use common sense.

The first things you are going to need are some guinea pig coins. Sort through your piggy bank and find a few Lincoln cents minted prior to 1982. If you've stashed away some silver coins, select a few of those. Uncirculated ones would be best. Please understand that we are going to destroy these coins so don't use anything more valuable than pocket change or coins whose only value is based on their silver content. If you experiment with a good coin from your collection then you are being stupid!

Now that you have some coins to sacrifice, it's time to gather the equipment and chemicals. You will need at least two small glass bowls and a pair of rubber gloves. The gloves that you use when doing dishes or cleaning the oven will work just fine. From your local coin shop you may be able to acquire a small jar of liquid silver cleaner. Don't buy the gallon jug, you won't be needing it! Most coin dealers will know what you want

if you just ask for a bottle of "dip". If the coin shop doesn't sell this stuff then head to the grocery store, that's our next stop anyway. You should find some brand of liquid silver cleaner on the shelf about five feet from the drain unclogger. Don't buy paste. We are not going to be polishing silverware, but cleaning coins. Next, buy a small box of baking soda, and a like size container of liquid laundry bleach. In the drug and cosmetic section of a modern grocery store, you will find, after some searching, powdered sulfur. You may have to ask for it. Expect to get some strange looks from the check out person. If they ask if you are making a bomb tell them the truth, but under no circumstances should you mention my name.

One chemical that I haven't mentioned, and cannot suggest you use, because prolonged exposure may cause your kidneys to stop working, is called acetone. This highly flammable, and fast evaporating liquid is great for removing dirt, glue, tape and other residue from coins. With the exception of some copper and bronze coins, acetone will not change the color or remove any toning or patina from the surface. It's excellent for removing substances from circulated coins.

Acetone is also readily absorbed by the skin and using it with rubber gloves doesn't work, because it will melt the fingers off. If I haven't already made myself clear, acetone is powerful stuff.

Gather up your "groceries" and your test coins and move into a well ventilated room. The second best choice is a bathroom that has a vent fan. The first choice is a picnic table in the back yard. Remember to hook up a garden hose and have it close by.

Pour an ounce or so of your dip into a glass bowl. Before you drop it in the dip, carefully examine the color of one of your Lincoln cents. Give the coin a bath in the chemical. Notice how the color changes. Most of the time the surfaces of a copper coin will turn bright, almost orange, in color. You have destroyed your first coin. Any mint bloom or luster that remained on the coin is now gone. The surfaces should have a much too uniform color that is not at all pleasing to the eye.

Rinse the coin in water and thoroughly dry it with some paper towel. Pour the used dip down the drain or on that patch of poison ivy that you've never been able to get rid of.

Copper and bronze coins are seldom improved by any sort of cleaning. I know of only one person who seems to be able to positively enhance their surfaces. The problem with his work is that, regardless of what they may be, the coins turn out very much the same and thus have his "signature". This seems to be an inherent problem among the coin doctors. Once they hit on a cleaning or retoning method, the production seldom varies. The result seems to be like a series of Frankensteins that are perfectly normal, save for the fact that they all have three eyes.

For our next experiment we will need a small amount of motor oil, regular household oil, like you might use on hinges, or some petroleum jelly. Any of these will do as all we are looking for is a carrier. Put a small amount of the oil or other stuff on a piece of paper towel and then add just a dash of the powdered sulfur over the oil. Rub this mixture together in order to spread the sulfur over the oil. Rub this substance over the surfaces of the Lincoln cent that we cleaned. Really rub the coin, adding more oil and sulfur as necessary. The oxidation caused by the sulfur is speeded by the heat generated by friction. Is your copper coin beginning to re-tone? The more you rub the darker the piece should become. In time, assuming you've used enough sulfur, the coin will turn black and this oxidation can be rubbed off with your fingers. It is this fact that makes re-toning bronze and copper with sulfur, a crude method. The professional coin doctors may use a tiny amount of sulfur or used motor oil, which contains some chemicals that will darken copper coins. Placing an oiled coin directly on or near a 75 watt or higher power light bulb is a somewhat more subtle approach.

Coin doctors have been experimenting for years with a variety of chemicals and substances ranging from common to the bizarre, in order to come up with a way to restore mint red color to copper and bronze coins. Since the value of these coins is often based on the amount of mint redness, developing an undetectable way to tone them would be as good as learning how to make gold out of granite.

I would suggest that the three major grading services are very skilled at detecting cleaned or re-toned copper and bronze coins. I would advise against buying mint red, or nearly so, copper or bronze coins unless you are very experienced with these issues, or they are housed

in third party grading service holders. Should you encounter a "raw" coin of this type, and are not sure that the color is original, you may wish to make an arrangement with the seller to have the piece examined by one of the grading services.

Back to the lab. Hopefully among your group of test silver coins, you will have an uncirculated example that has at least a slight toning. Actually, the more toning the better. We are about to perform the perfect dip. Carefully examine the surfaces of your toned silver coin with a magnifying glass. Pay particular attention to the reflective qualities of the luster. Pour a small amount of dip into a clean glass bowl. Fill another bowl about a third full with water and add a tablespoon or so of baking soda. The measurement need not be exact. Drop the tarnished silver coin into the dip. If the toning is slight, this color should instantly disappear. The heavier the toning, the longer it will take for the dip to remove it from the surface. Remove the now bright coin from the dip and rinse it under a stream of cold water. Rinse the piece until it would seem impossible that any dip could be left on the surfaces, then rinse it a while longer. Place the coin in the bowl of baking soda and water. After a few seconds, remove the coin and repeat the rinsing process. Pat the coin dry with a soft cloth. Don't rub the surfaces. Examine the coin again. You should notice that the luster was in no way altered by the dipping. All that is missing is the tarnish.

Keeping in mind that I am not a chemist, the following explanation may seem a bit crude. It is my understanding that tarnish or toning is very much like rust on iron or steel. Some coins seem to acquire a certain amount of toning and then the process stops. The color may remain the same for many years. Coins which are very deeply toned may not "come clean" in the dipping process because the toning has eaten into the surface. This seems to be especially true with deeply toned proofs. Coming out of the dip, these coins have a dull gray or white granular surface. In my opinion, they are ruined. While my explanation of how to dip coins may seem very simple, I would strongly suggest that you **DON'T DIP ANYTHING!** As I have mentioned, certain coins can be ruined by this process.

I was so anxious to warn you not to dip any coins that I forgot to mention the purpose of the baking soda and water mixture! Take the dip you used on the tarnished silver coin and dump it in the baking soda bowl. Is this brew of chemical starting to fizz? The baking soda neutralizes the dip and is an excellent way to make certain that no dip residue remains on the coin.

Perform the same dipping experiment with a circulated silver coin. Dip also will make circulated pieces bright, but is just a tarnish remover, not a luster restorer. Circulated coins which have been dipped often appear to have been cleaned. The bright and sterile looking surfaces seem out of place on a coin which is worn. It is generally not a good idea to dip circulated coins unless they have unattractive toning spots or otherwise ugly surfaces.

As with trying to restore mint red color to copper and bronze coins, discovering a way to put mint luster back is a great challenge for the coin doctors. Imagine that mint luster, that is the original surface appearance of a freshly minted coin, is like a very thin and reflective film. Even slight friction wears away a portion of this film and the coin is left with two different types of surfaces that reflect light in a different way. The surface of the coin is dull where the wear has occurred. This difference is often very apparent on fully brilliant coins. Toning can sometimes obscure the slight wear and act as a cover. Could a substance or a process, other than artificial toning, be used to restore the thin film of luster where it has been worn away? Hopefully, nobody has figured out a way to do this. The coin doctor who wants to eliminate the two different appearances on the surface has but one choice, and that is to remove all of the original film of luster. This can be done by buffing or polishing the surfaces to a uniform sheen. The contrast between the wear points and the rest of the coin's surface are gone, and so is much of the value.

Back in the lab, select the uncirculated coin that you have dipped. Mix a small amount of water with baking soda to form a thin paste. Vigorously rub the surfaces of the coin with this abrasive material. After a minute or two the coin will still be bright and shiny, perhaps even brighter looking than before, but the mint luster will have been ground away.

The coin doctors who want to make circulated coins appear to be new probably don't fool around with a common cleanser like baking soda. Some set up production lines that use buffing wheels with special polishing compounds and other "magic" substances, including powerful acids, epoxy resins and the like. Some of the professional coin cleaners will leave their products brilliant and others will add some artificial toning. Some of this professional work is quite deceptive and difficult to detect, especially when your vision is clouded by the apparent bargain prices at which these coins are often sold.

Put some of the liquid laundry bleach into one of your glass bowls. Drop in the formerly uncirculated silver coin as well as the circulated piece. After a few seconds remove the coins and rub the surfaces with a damp paper towel. Have the coins taken on a grayish color which might include some vivid blue and violet tints?

If you happen to have one more uncirculated silver coin that you don't mind destroying, put some of the remaining coin dip in a bowl and leave the coin to soak overnight. When you view the coin the next day, it may have acquired a rough, grainy appearance, as though it was etched by acid. This is exactly what happened. The coin dip, like some of the coin doctors, just doesn't know when to stop.

REMOVE YOUR RUBBER GLOVES

Our coin cleaning lesson, which really wasn't much of a lesson at all, is over. I hope it is the last time you will be inclined to play with any of this stuff. As you have seen, working with even mild chemicals can ruin coins. I have not mentioned substances and techniques to encourage you to clean coins. My purpose is just the opposite. Please don't start experimenting with any worthwhile coins in your collection. Please don't write asking for any tips on how to clean coins!

IT'S UPSETTING

A woman called and mentioned that she had some coins for sale. From her description, it sounded like a very nice group. I made it clear that I was interested in buying these types of pieces. She promised to stop by the office the next day.

She stood at the counter and slowly removed the coins from her purse, one at a time. Each of the pieces had been heavily polished. The work was quite fresh as some of the goop that is used to polish silverware was stuck around the letters and devices of each coin. If someone had intentionally tried to ruin the coins they could not have done a better job.

"It took me hours to shine them all," she said. "I didn't have time to finish them all."

The two coins she had failed to clean were Twenty Cent pieces. A nicely matched pair of the scarce 1876 issues. She accepted my offer of \$500 each for these "dirty" coins, but declined my offer for the shiny ones. Her polishing efforts had easily cost her \$3000, maybe more. I felt sorry for the woman, she looked like some-

one who could have used the money. I felt sorrier for the coins. Beautiful pieces that could have been the highlight of someone's collection were badly damaged, forever. The woman had lost some money, but the hobby had, in my opinion, lost far more.

One can, and certainly should, excuse the actions of a person who simply didn't know any better, but do you have any idea how many nice EF and AU pieces have been destroyed by the coin doctors who have whizzed, buffed, and polished them so that they would look like new and then could be sold for undeserved and often huge profits?

When an experienced numismatist examines coins which have been cleaned or otherwise tampered with there is no mistaking the work of the professional coin doctor with the blunders of the amateur. I once viewed a 20th century type set in which every coin had been mechanically polished. The coins were perfectly matched and hideous looking. The person who sold these coins might just as well have robbed the customer at gunpoint. The thievery would have been no less overt and some nice coins would have been saved from the ravages of the grinding wheel. I have seen coins which in their untampered state would have been easily worth \$500, but were worked over so that they could be sold for \$2500. Truthfully, I think it takes an extremely greedy person to intentionally ruin an already valuable coin. I can perhaps understand the motivation behind whizzing common date Indian cents and treating them with lemon juice so that they become coins which might be sold, to unsuspecting buyers, for \$50 or so, but I'm disgusted that someone would see fit to destroy an already valuable and prized piece.

THE IVORY SYNDROME

Maybe I like coins too much. Maybe, as unlikely as it may seem, I know too much. Are coins which have been harshly cleaned or chemically treated, really worthless? Am I such a purist that I can't see some value in every coin as a collectors item? If I wouldn't turn up my nose at a New England Shilling that was worn thin and blackened by years of burial in slat laden muck, why would I be so concerned about someone sticking a Saint Gaudens double eagle in a belt buckle?

It seems that the participants in many hobbies have a passion for originality. When it comes to classic cars it is always better to leave a rusted or dented part on the car than to replace it with a fixture that didn't originally come on the unit. Coin collectors are not the only nit-pickers. Please leave your coins alone! Accept them as

they are. Enough accidents have ruined coins, please don't damage them intentionally.

DEALING WITH CLEANING IN THE MARKET-PLACE

The third party grading services offer quite reasonable protection against buying cleaned and re-toned coins in their holders. I'm quite sure they wouldn't suggest that they have done a perfect job, but as with coin grading, they seem to be the closest thing to perfection that is currently available. I know of at least two instances where it was found that a grading service did encapsulate a cleaned coin. Both times the service purchased their mistake.

Since the difference in value between AU grade coins and Uncirculated examples is often great, the coin doctors can profit the most by making used look like new. Many AU-57 grade coins exhibit just a slight amount of friction that may only be detectable to most collectors under magnification. These coins may also have remarkably clean surfaces, that is, the look of a MS-63 grade coin with a slight rub. By adding camouflage, in the form of light or medium deep toning, the coin doctor can convert a Barber half dollar, which might sell for \$300, into a coin that could be sold for at least twice that much.

Many coins which are really "sliders", that is, lightly circulated AU coins are made fully brilliant and then sold as BU. The wear on these pieces, at least to the inexperienced eye, is hard to detect because the surfaces are so bright and reflective, perhaps due to light buffing.

Certain series of coins and certain issues within a series seem to be the favorites among the coin doctors. Whenever you encounter a big difference in value from one grade to the next or from circulated to uncirculated grades, then you have walked into the doctor's office. Why bother working over a circulated example of an Arkansas commemorative when the difference in price between a new and used version is so small? It would be much more productive for the coin doctor to use their talent making a circulated Hawaiian issue look good as new and thus easily worth twice what they had paid for it. Most gold type coins are likely patients for the coin doctor's operating table. A lightly circulated three dollar gold piece might be worth \$800. If this coin could be passed off as uncirculated, then the doctor would be well compensated for making the transformation.

One of the more notorious of the coin cleaners and re-toners processed virtually every coin that he handled. A

regular customer, who had bought many of these scrubbed and buffed coins, called and placed an order. The dealer, who was just about to leave on vacation, decided to fill the order by sending this good customer a really uncirculated coin. After all, it doesn't hurt to give your good customers a bonus now and then. When the dealer returned from his trip, he found the customer had returned the coin and sent a nasty letter as well. What was the dealer trying to pull? This coin didn't look like all the rest of the coins in the man's collection. He demanded a refund and asked that his name be removed from the mailing list!

As I have mentioned before, cleaning and retoning a coin may not always be done with the intention of representing it to be of a higher grade, but simply to make it more saleable. Truthfully, I would suggest that this is the reason for cleaning many coins. Which would you rather have, a coin with mottled gold-brown toning, or a frosty bright white piece with nice luster? Thanks to chemistry, these two very different looking coins can be one in the same.

I would suggest that when it comes to well circulated or older coins the grading services tend to be a bit more liberal in regard to cleaning. A coin which has been heavily circulated can acquire a cleaned look just because it has passed through many different hands. Friction is what wore away some of the detail. This same friction may have shined the surfaces. A coin which may show evidence of having been cleaned long ago has had many years to acquire some patina, and the piece might be quite attractive. Which would you rather have, a nice medium brown colored Large Cent with less than a totally original look, or a dark brown and porous example?

I once purchased a 1799 Bust dollar which was absolutely brilliant. The coin was well struck and fully lustrous. It was easily the nicest example of a Bust dollar that I had seen, but simply could not be considered original, at least in the strict meaning of the word. How could a coin possible stay as bright and new looking as the day it was minted, yet be nearly two hundred years old? It took me quite some time and considerable soul searching to decide to buy the coin. Spending more than \$10,000 for a coin that had been "cleaned" was not an easy thing to do. After I owned the coin, the first person I showed it to said, "It's a beauty but it's been cleaned."

Later on that same day the person who had sold me the coin visited my table again. He asked if I might know of anyone who was interested in British coins. Since he

had seen no world coins in my display, he wrongly assumed that I didn't have an interest in these pieces. When I asked to see what he had for sale, he pulled a group of five superb English crown size pieces from his briefcase. Each of the coins was just as bright, but somewhat shinier, than the 1799 dollar I had purchased! I examined the coins carefully and found that each of the pieces had been expertly given a microscopic coat of lacquer. At one time this was a quite common practice. The lacquer acted like an airtight coin holder which prevented moisture and other substances, such as air, from reaching the surface of the coin and toning it. The customer explained that he had used paint thinner to remove the covering from the Bust dollar, because it was the most valuable, but decided against touching the other coins. I examined my coin with a magnifying glass and found traces of lacquer residue in some of the lettering on the reverse. So perhaps my Bust dollar was in fact original. Maybe the first owner had applied the protective coating to the coin upon returning, with this souvenir, from a visit to the former colonies. I bought the fellow's British coins and was delighted to get them. It was not long afterward that I sold the beautiful Bust dollar to another dealer. I'm not certain that he really bought my story about the coin having been coated with lacquer when it was young, to preserve the surfaces, but like me, he couldn't resist owning such a spectacular piece.

VALUES FOR CLEANED OR DAMAGED COINS

Over the years I have encountered several collectors who have decided that they would rather own a defective example of certain coins than do without. If you are more of an investor than a collector, I would suggest that you not follow this path. The market for defective or damaged coins is a small one and opinions as to a coin's value can be very different. As a young collector, I bought damaged or cleaned coins because I thought I could never afford better. Looking back, I should have followed the advice that many people gave me. Be patient, buy the best quality. It is better to have fewer coins that are of higher quality.

When I was in my early twenties, I encountered a well struck and beautiful, glossy brown, 1794 cent. To this day, I have seen few examples of this date which would meet or exceed the quality of this piece, except for the fact that it had a hole at 12 o'clock, that looked like it had been made using a square nail. I paid \$100 for the coin. I can't really say if I had gotten a good deal, but I did know that I could never afford to keep a piece of such quality in my collection, unless it had the hole.

I would suggest that you not buy damaged or cleaned examples of coins which you could afford to own in un-tampered with condition. Unless you have set an extremely modest coin buying budget, it makes little sense to buy a corroded or cleaned late date Large cent or a common to semi-common Morgan dollar, that has been polished. In relation to the value of undamaged pieces, common coins which have been damaged are seldom a good deal. An area that a true collector might investigate are those coins which in un-tampered with, or undamaged condition, are scarce to rare.

During my years in the coin business I have bought and sold very few of the Pan-Pacific \$50 gold pieces. One that I did own, for a short while, had been carried as a pocket piece. The coin was polished from handling, had several huge rim nicks, and a myriad of smaller gouges where it had come in contact with other coins. At the time, a nice un-cleaned example was worth about

\$5,000. I bought this hideous looking coin for \$800. Did I make a good buy? Well, the next owner sold it for \$1500, ten minutes after he bought it! Truthfully, I have to admit that just because a coin has been damaged or cleaned do not mean that it is something that a collector should totally ignore.

PUTTING THE LID IN THE DIP JAR.

Lots of coins have been damaged due to ignorance on the part of the owners. Lots of coins have been intentionally ruined by dealers and collectors who were more than willing to sacrifice a nice coin in order to put more money in their bank account. If you decide that a coin you own could use a little help please think twice. If you and I don't leave something nice for the next generation of collectors, who will? ♥

6224 Flying Eagle & Indian Cent Accumulation Errata

by Frank Leone

In the last issue of *Ledger*, **Bruce Burnham's** article titled **6224 Flying Eagle & Indian Cent Accumulation** failed to include in its accompanying table the dates of Indian cents now shown here. We apologize for the error. ♥

Date	Cull	AG	G-F	VF	XF	AU	Unc	Proof	Other*	Total
1870	2	2	8		1	1	2		1	17
1870 SN			2							2
1871	2	4	11	1	2		2		3	25
1872	3	2	5	3	1		2		2	18
1873 OP 3	5		6		2	1	2		1	17
1873 CL 3	2	1	7			2	1		3	16
1874	4	2	6	5	1	1	3		2	24

Write for *Ledger*

We are always accepting material for publication in the *Ledger*.

Your fellow members **are interested** in what you have to say. Don't be shy !
Help with editing, suggestions, knowledge and photography is available for **free** !

For details, contact the *Ledger's* Editor at :

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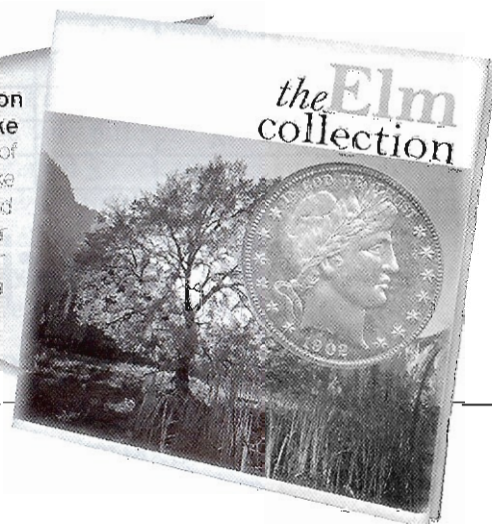
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ANACS Population Reports Variety Listings

by Quent Hansen

The following is a reprint of a thread I started on the FlyIn Club forum. Chris Pilliod has pointed out that we have a number of members unable to access the forum, prompting me to have this article placed in the Ledger.

For those of you that follow ANACS Population Reports to help determine the rarity of varieties, you need to be aware that ANACS does not list all varieties that they certify in their Population Report.

I have only purchased 2 ANACS Population Reports, the 1999 and the 2004, so I can not pinpoint exactly when they stopped adding new variety listings to the report, but all of my ANACS varieties I owned in 1999 were listed in the Population Report. When I purchased the 2004 edition, about 30 varieties that ANACS had certified for me were not listed.

I did notice that varieties listed in the 1999 report had increased in numbers and any that I had pur-

chased of these and certified between 1999 and 2004 were added to the report.

One evening, in a phone conversation with a FlyIn Club member on the East Coast, (I'm leaving his name out as I would not want him to be embarrassed) I was telling him of my observation, and he told me that he was not aware of this and thought that many of the varieties were just that rare, that none had been certified. I was surprised that he wasn't aware of this as he follows FEC/IHC varieties pretty closely. He uses the Population Reports to help establish values for varieties when he sells them. He has asked me to let the word out about this as he thinks many others may be misusing the Population Reports as well. So I thought the forum and the Ledger would be the perfect place to share this information. ♥

Editor Needed for *Ledger*

Skills Required

Good knowledge of numismatics

Desktop publishing experience — Adobe Pagemaker or QuarkXPress preferred

Image editing experience — Adobe Photoshop or equivalent

Job Description

Ledger is published three times per year. The Editor is required to solicit, obtain, write material to complete each issue. Communicate with authors & advertisers so their materials reproduce as expected. Coordinate printing and mailing of each issue so that it arrives on time to membership. Maintain PC based library of materials used to create each issue.

All interested may respond directly to :

Club President — Chris Pilliod — cpilliod@msn.com

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Your membership is subject to approval by the Membership Committee and subject to the rules and regulations set forth in the Society Constitution and By-Laws.

The Fly-In Club Welcomes Our Newest Members

by Vernon Sebby

As an ongoing feature, we'd like to welcome our new members:

Member	State	Sponsor	Member	State	Sponsor
Michel P	Washington	web site	Jon B	California	none
Russell W	Washington	Rick Snow	Kurt S	California	Dave Noble
John L	California	Rick Snow	Brad L	Pennsylvania	Quent Hansen
Douglas W	Mississippi	web site	James B	Pennsylvania	FUN 2008
Paul E	Massachusetts	returning member	David S	Missouri	FUN 2008
Jerry M	Alaska	none	Stephen A	North Carolina	none

Thank you for joining us. If you haven't already done so, please check out our web site and online talk forum at www.fly-inclub.org. If you have any questions or comments about the club, please contact me, Vern Sebby at PO Box 162, LaFox, Illinois, 60147, or email, melva6906@indianvalley.com ♥

Thank You

Each year, along with dues renewal payments, many members send a donation to the club to help defray the costs of publishing "Longacre's Ledger". We'd like to take this opportunity to thank you:

Tim G – Texas	Dave W – California
Donald W – Ohio	Mark C – New Jersey
Gerry G – Illinois	Christopher L – Texas
Roy B – Illinois	James B – North Carolina
Kevin C – Massachusetts	Roy B – Alaska
Glen M – Ohio	Joe M – Maine
John M – North Carolina	Lynn O – Louisiana
Ted R – Oklahoma	Roger T – California
Carl T – New York	Brian W – Washington
Paul W – California	Fred W – California
John B – Pennsylvania	Robert G – Connecticut
Neil L – Kentucky	Michael M – Ohio
Andrew C – California	Loren E – Michigan
Robert E – Maryland	Lorraine L – New York
Louie L – West Virginia	Dennis S – Iowa
Bernard S – Massachusetts	Henry S – Ohio
Robert W – Nevada	

Comments received with renewals

Paul M – New Jersey: I would like to see up-to-date prices in the Journal.

Stan R – Pennsylvania: Suggests an article on detecting cleaned/dipped Indians.

Andrew C – California: Wonders about the possibility of holding "Webex or Net-meeting" club meetings, or alternatively, meetings at major shows (Other than our regular meetings at FUN and the summer ANA).

Paul W – California: More advertisements for vendors who handle Indian Cents.

Richard M – Minnesota: (After Fly-In Club Meetings at FUN and ANA) have articles on these meetings. ♥

Fly-In Club

EIN: 23-3050773

Revenue and Expense Summary for the year ended 12/31/07

Revenues:			
401	Dues Income	\$ 4720.00	
402	Advertising Income	\$ 920.00	
403	Donation Income	\$ 415.00	
404	Back Issue Income	\$ 15.00	
499	Miscellaneous Income	\$ 0.00	
Total Revenue			\$ 6,070.00
Expenses:			
501	Publication Expense	\$ 6,967.18	
502	Advertising Expense		
503	Awards Expense		
504	Postage Expense	\$ 281.89	
505	Office Supply Expense		
506	Website Expense		
507	Show Expense	\$ 98.27	
508	Member Renewal Expense		
509	Donation Expense		
599	Miscellaneous Expense	\$ 26.00	
Total Expenses			\$ 7,373.34
Excess of Revenues over Expenses			\$ (1,303.34)

Fly-In Club

EIN: 23-3050773

Balance Sheet — December 31, 2007

Account Number	Description	Balance 12/31/07
ASSETS		
100	Cash in Checking Accounts	\$ 13503.09
110	Cash in Money Market Account	
120	Certificates of Deposit	
140	Accounts Receivable	
150	Furniture and Equipment	
LIABILITIES		
200	Accounts Payable	
240	Reserve for Donation to WTC	
250	Reserve for Unearned Dues	(\$ 14,000.00)
NET WORTH		
300	Net Worth	(\$ 496.91)

Status of Members as of 12/31/07	# of Members	Years Remaining	Cost/Yr	Total Future Liability
Life Members	45	15	\$ 17.50	\$ 11,813
Expiration date of 12/31/09	12	2	\$ 17.50	\$ 420
Expiration date of 12/31/08	101	1	\$ 17.50	\$ 1,768
Expiration date of 12/31/07	185	0	\$ 17.50	\$ -
Total	343			\$ 14,000

Fly-In Club Talk Forum

by Dave Noble

I would like to take a little time to discuss the Fly-In Club Talk Forum and web site. We have set up a talk forum at: www.fly-inclub.org/talk, I made an attempt to contact all members by e-mail in hope of getting the word out. My concerns are that not all emails were received by all of the members, so I asked for this opportunity to place the information in the Ledger where all members can be reached.

The Forum has proven to be a great means of communication between members, club officers and Rick himself. We are currently working on such items as a Variety Price Guide, and Complete variety listing by Snow numbers to be placed on our web page. Please take time to visit the talk forum and go through the registering process, it is a great way to keep informed of club activities and interact with fellow members. We post pics to the site and

have some discussions of varieties and values of our coins, it's a great help if you have some questions, or just need a helpful opinion now and then. I am in the process of updating the web page and adding some variety related information, I hope to have this done in a week or two, so please do visit both sites.

The location of the web page is
www.fly-inclub.org

The talk site is located at
www.fly-inclub.org/talk

Thanks, and hope to see you there.

Dave Noble
Web Master ♥

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WANTED: GEM R&B, 1892 Indian Cent. Raw or certified. Will pay well over ask for the right coin. Please write or email. Vern Sebby, PO Box 162, LaFox, IL 60147 or melva6906@indianvalley.com

WANTED: Counterstamped, Flying Eagle, Indian Cent, Two Cent Pieces. Call or Write. J.H. Kytley, PO Box 535, Colbert, GA 30628. (706) 983-9289

American Numismatic Association (ANA)

818 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, CO 80903

Dues: \$26/yr.

CONECA

321 Kingslake Dr., Debary, FL 32713 Dues: \$25/yr.

Lincoln Cent Society (LCS)

P.O. Box 113, Winfield, IL 60590 Dues: \$28/yr.

The National Collectors Association of Die Doubling (NCADD)

P.O. Box 15, Lykens, PA 17048 Dues: \$28/yr.

Early American Coppers (EAC)

1468 Timberlane Dr., St. Joseph, MO 49085 Dues: \$20

John Reich Collectors Society (JRCS)

P.O. Box 135 Harrison, OH 45030 Dues: \$15

Liberty Seated Collectors Club (LSCC)

P.O. Box 776, Crystal Lake, IL 60039 Dues: \$15

Barber Coin Collectors Society (BCCS)

415 Ellen Dr., Brookhaven, MS 39601 Dues: \$15

Back Issues of Longacre's Ledger

_____	Vol. 1 #1	January, 1991 (reprint)
_____	Vol. 1 #2	April, 1991
_____	Vol. 1 #3	July, 1991
_____	Vol. 1 #4	October, 1991
_____	Vol. 2 #1	January, 1992
_____	Vol. 2 #2	April, 1992
_____	Vol. 2 #3	July, 1992
_____	Vol. 2 #4	October, 1992
_____	Vol. 3 #1	Winter, 1993
_____	Vol. 3 #2	Spring, 1993
_____	Vol. 3 #3	Summer, 1993
_____	Vol. 3 #4	Fall, 1993
_____	Vol. 4 #1	Winter, 1994
_____	Vol. 4 #2	Spring, 1994
_____	Vol. 4 #3	Summer, 1994
_____	Vol. 4 #4	Fall, 1994
_____	Vol. 5 #1	Winter, 1995
_____	Vol. 5 #2	Spring, 1995
_____	Vol. 5 #3	Summer, 1995
_____	Vol. 5 #4	Fall, 1995
_____	Vol. 6 #1	Winter, 1996
_____	Vol. 6 #2	Spring, 1996
_____	Vol. 6 #3	Summer, 1996
_____	Vol. 6 #4	Fall, 1996
_____	Vol. 7 #1	January - March, 1997
_____	Vol. 7 #2	April - June, 1997
_____	Vol. 7 #3	July - September, 1997
_____	Vol. 7 #4	October - December, 1997
_____	Vol. 8 #1	January - March, 1998
_____	Vol. 8 #2	April - June, 1998

_____	Vol. 8 #3	July - September, 1998
_____	Vol. 8 #4	October - December, 1998
Large format issues		
_____	Vol. 9.1 #39	February, 1999
_____	Vol. 9.2 #40	May, 1999
_____	Vol. 9.3 #41	August, 1999
_____	Vol. 9.4 #42	December, 1999
_____	Vol. 10.1 #43	March, 2000
_____	Vol. 10.2 #44	June, 2000
_____	Vol. 10.3 #45	September, 2000 (1991-1999 index)
_____	Vol. 10.4 #46	December, 2000
_____	Vol. 11.1 #47	March, 2001
_____	Vol. 11.2 #48	June, 2001
_____	Vol. 11.3 #49	September, 2001
_____	Vol. 11.4 #50	December, 2001
_____	Vol. 12.1 #51	March, 2002
_____	Vol. 12.2 #52	June, 2002
_____	Vol. 12.3 #53	September, 2002
_____	Vol. 12.4 #54	December, 2002

_____ Number of issues X \$6.00 each

_____ Please add \$3.30 Postage per 4 issue block
(\$1.50 postage for a singles issue)

Mail checks to: Fly-In Club
P.O. Box 162
LaFox, IL 60147

How to submit coins for attribution

What should be submitted: Any premium value variety which has not been previously listed in the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Attribution Guide. Any overdate, doubled die, repunched date, die anomaly (if it's dramatic enough to ensure collectability) and misplaced digit (provided it is dramatic enough) should be submitted.

How to submit a coin for attribution: There is no limit on submissions. All coins should be sent to Fly-In Club Contributor :

**Rick Snow,
P.O. Box 65645
Tucson, AZ 85728**

All coins should be sent with a listing of the coins, their insurance value, and a return address and phone number.

How much does it cost?: Please include \$4 per coin, plus return postage. All coin will be returned via the U.S. Post Office by registered and insured postage. Their cost is \$8 plus \$1 for every \$1,000 in insured value.

What will I get?: All new listings will be added to future editions of the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent book by Rick Snow. New varieties will be listed in a future issue of *Longacre's Ledger*, space permitting.

Advertising rates

Display ad rates are for camera-ready copy.

	One issue	Three issues
Quarter page	\$40.00	\$95.00
Half page	\$70.00	\$150.00
Full page	\$120.00	\$250.00
Inside Front cover	\$125.00	\$275.00
Back cover	\$150.00	\$300.00

Classified: Club members are entitled to one free classified ad per issue, limited to not more than 25 words, excluding name and address. Additional ads or words are 10 cents per word, limited to 50 words, excluding name and address.

Please check submission deadlines in the front of the journal to avoid missing inclusion in an issue.

Please contact the Editor :

**Frank Leone
PO Box 170
Glen Oaks, NY 11004**

Advertising policy

Ads will only be accepted from members in good standing of the Society.

The Society specifically reserves the right to require payment in advance, to suspend advertising privileges, or to decline any advertisement in part or in whole at its sole discretion.

Minors under the age of 18 must have written parental or guardian permission.

Only ads for Flying Eagles Cents, Indian Cents and Two Cent pieces are accepted at this time.

Unless otherwise noted, grading will be in accordance with the official ANA grading standards for United States coins.

Advertisers must extend at least a seven day return privilege.

Excluding the printing of an ad, the Society assumes no responsibility whatsoever, and reserves the right to edit or reject any ad that does not conform to its policy.

Club Officers

President	Chris Pilliod	.cpilliod@msn.com
Vice President	Tim Cartwright	.tcartwright@floratine.com
Secretary	Sheldon Freed	.marsfreed@verizon.net
Treasurer	Vern Sebby	.melva6906@indianvalley.com
State Representatives Chairman	W.O. Walker	.worian@aol.com
Editor	Frank Leone	.FLRC@aol.com
Web Master	Dave Noble	.tdnoble@sbcglobal.net

State Representatives

The following individuals have indicated their willingness to help promote the club and it's activities in their state.

Alaska	Robert L. Hall	.Rlhprince@aol.com
Arizona	Rick Snow	.Rick@indiancent.com
Delaware	Jesse L. Furry, Sr.	.tinman1944@verizon.net
California	Mark Watson	.mcw@qnet.com
Connecticut	Ronald Gammill	.Rongammill@aol.com
Idaho	Marvin Erickson	.marvscoin@aol.com
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Iowa	Thomas Robertson	.tdrobertson1@juno.com
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Nebraska	Quent Hansen	.QuentNCathy@aol.com
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New York	W.O. Walker	.WORIAN@aol.com
Pennsylvania	Chris Pilliod	.cpilliod@msn.com
Texas	Francis Townsend	.fet.dod@juno.com
Virginia	Joel Cherry	.Jcherry@patriot.net
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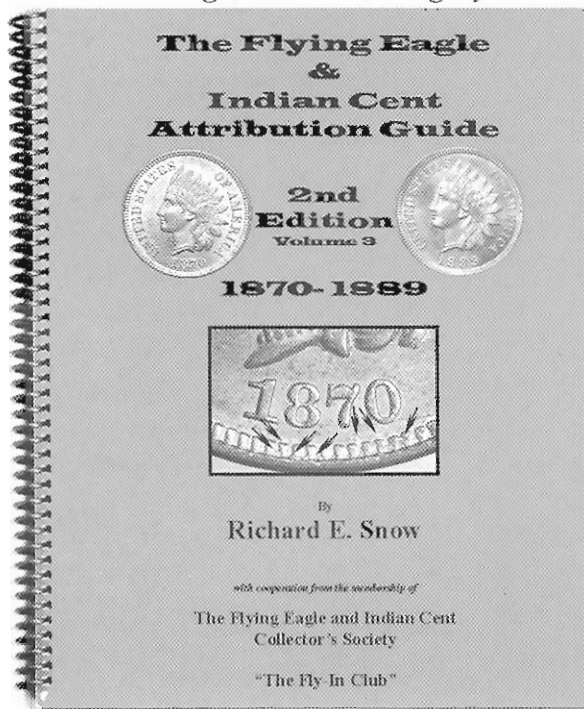
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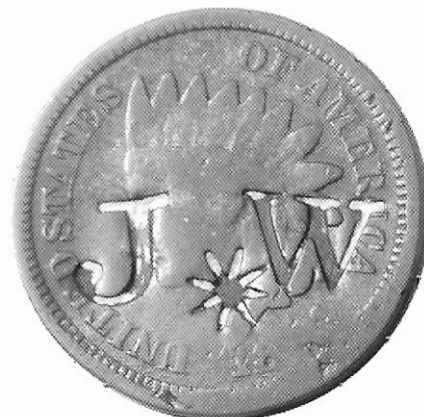
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